Amnsements and Meetings Co-Night,

BOOTH'S THEATRE—" Henry VIII."
BROADWAY THEATRE—" A WOMAN of the People."
FIRTH AVENUE THEATRE—" Camille."
FARE IN ATRE—" Bouquets and Bombanells."
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREASY OPERA HOUSE.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—" Mother and Son."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—" School for Scandal."

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Business Motices.

FROM THE COUNTRY .- Families returning wishing boots, shees gaters, &c., good articles, mederat prices, patronize Miller & Co., No. 849 Broadway (Domesti Building). T. M. STEWART'S Steam Carpet Cleaning Works, 326 7th ave. Send for circulars.

To CONSUMPTIVES.—Many have been happy of their testimony in favor of "Wilbor's Pure Cod Liver to give their testimony in favor of "Wilbor's Pure Cod-Liv-Oil and Lime." Experience has proved it to be a valuab-remerly for consumption, ashima, diphtheria, and all disease of the threat and lungs. Manufidency by A. E. Wilbor, Chen las, Boston. Sold by all drugdists.

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New-Dork Dailn Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1878.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-It is intimated that Russia will not support Afghanistan against England. === It announced from Rome that the German negotiations with the Vatican have failed. Herr von Szell, the Hungarian Minister of Finance, has had an interview with the Emperor on the = The Hanlan-Courtney race has been postponed till to-day, on account of bad weather, = The King of Burmah is dead. DOMESTIC .- The Republican Convention in Gen-

aral Butler's district has asked him to resign his seat in Congress. === The yellow fever is increasing, in consequence of the warm weather. The Republican victory in Colorado is complete; the Republicans carried everything, including two-thirds of the Legislature; the Democrats in Washington are greatly disappointed. Governor Rice has answered Governor Hamp-ton's insulting letter sharply, and has sent Hampton's letter back to him. === The Republicans of Texas have adopted a hard-money platform. = Pension claim agents, finding that Commissioner Bentley is in their way, are now making war npon him.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Numerous affidavits were presented in regard to the charge of conspiracy in the Stewart partition = There was much argument over the Spiritualistic question in the Vanderbilt will contest. Education in the South was considered by the trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund. === The Australian ericketers beat the Americans by one run, with four wickets to spare. - The hearing of the six prisoners charged with complicity in the malpractice case was postponed. - The counsel and officers of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad claimed that the Grand Jury's presentment was unwarranted and unjust, === President Hayes visited the New-York Post Office. = Gold 10038, 10038, 10038. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 99610 cents. Stocks active and buoyant at the opening, later declining, and closing weak.

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNS local observations indicate cooler and partly cloudy or clear weather. Thermometer yesterday, 69°, 81°, 70°.

The suspension, pending the Adelphi investigation, of the Steamboat Inspector who pronounced the boilers of the steamer to be sound, is a just act. His certificate was only three months old when the explosion showed the boilers to be fairly rotten, and he will be expected to reverse the usual rule and prove his innocence.

The report of the condition of the Peabody Educational Fund makes an encouraging exhibit, in spite of the financial embarrassments of the past year. The people of the South have seemed most anxious for instruction at the time when it seemed most difficult to give it; the attendance at the schools is greater than ever before, and the interest more nearly

The question of the constitutionality of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which is to be argued before the General Term of the Supreme Court, should be heard without delay. Whether the taxing power may be vested in that Board is a matter too important to be left in doubt. It should be authoritatively decided by the Court of Appeals before the approaching session of the

Governor Hampton deserved to have his knuckles rapped by Governor Rice, and the latter has succeeded in doing it most effectually, without losing his dignity in the operation. The letter from Governor Hampton which called out this rebuke was an impudent production, and coming from a man of his position, experience and education, was altogether an amazing affair. Governor Rice did quite right in sending it back to him.

In Iowa the tusion of the Democratic and Greenback parties has resulted in a genuine political circus, for there is a single set of candidates balancing on two platforms. When the voters of the State wish to know which set of principles one of the candidates represents-Democratic or Greenback-in the words of the charman of the Democratic State Committee, "they pays their money and takes It is now noted also that in this consolidation every man who fought for the Union was crowded off the ticket-which will help it, no doubt, in the banner Republican State of Iowa.

THE TRIBUNE has repeatedly directed attention to the Congressional districts in this

now held by the Democracy only because of Havemeyer or his associates, who replied: Republican dissensions, or other causes quite as easy to cure; and it is a great satisfaction to see that in one of these districts action has been taken which ought inevitably to redeem it. The Republicans of the Niagara Congressional District, which was thrown away in 1876 by the dispute between Mr. Hoskins and Mr. Flagler, have nominated Richard Crowley, who has been for six years United States District-Attorney for the Northern District of New-York. Mr. Crowley is a Republican of the very best sort, a man of high character and much popularity. With a reunited party behind him, his majority ought to run up into the thousands. At all events, it seems safe to tally a gain here of one in the next House.

The City of Glasgow Bank, which closed ts doors yesterday, was apparently a solvent concern. It held \$50,000,000 on deposit, and circulated about \$3,250,000 in bank notes. Its stock was at a premium, and its general credit was unimpaired almost up to Tuesday evening, when, from lack of aid from other banks, it felt bound to suspend. In view of these circumstances, the failure must give a rude shock to mercantile credit in Scotland, where the banks pay interest on deposits, and nearly every man sends them his spare money. The cause of the crash was the old story-lending money on bad security. There may have been an utter lack of judgment and an ardent thirst for speculation on the part of the managers, but it is more probable that they tried to help along merchants and manufacturers in the hope of better times, and thus became every day more deeply involved. The bank's notes are still good, but depositors must wait until it is reorganized or its affairs are wound up. The most unfortunate victims may be the stockholders, who, rich or poor, are liable to the fullest extent for the losses. Here the shock of the suspension is scarcely felt.

General Butler's Republican constituents of the VIIth Massachusetts District are not content with the prospect of his defeat as a candidate for Governor, and with the certainty of his retirement as a Congressman; they demand, by the unanimous voice of the Convention, that he resign his seat, even for the brief term that remains of the present Congress. And the set of resolutions in which this most reasonable desire is expressed make highly edifying reading, considering the latitude from which they come. The General is denounced as a traitor to the Republican party for his course during the past two years in organizing a new party to break down his own, and in antagonizing the Republican party in the House, in the Potter Committee and at home, although he accepted his last nomination from Republicans as a Republican. Therefore, his constituents call upon him to retire from a seat which he gained by false pretences, and, with considerable pathos, remind voters who may be listening to his seductive promises, that they have been found in the past "neither gold "nor good paper, but a kind of fiat currency, "having no intrinsic value; cheap, delusive, "irredeemable and worthless." These are the accents of truth, and the voter who trusts Butler will come to that conclusion after election. But we doubt if the country expends a great deal of sympathy upon the sad plight of the VIIth District. The voters there knew a few things about Butler when they elected him, and it may serve a useful purpose to let him stand for the District a little while longer.

FRAUD, BUT NOT TRIUMPHANT.

The Democratic Convention at Syracuse resolved that, "by an infamous conspiracy of "force and fraud, certain high officials and unrepudiated leaders annulled and reversed the 'National choice for the Presidency," and declared it to be "the stern resolve "of the American people that such fraud has been perpetrated for the 'last time." With the insertion of a word or two this statement is admirable. It should only be explained that, instead of annulling and reversing the National choice, they tried to do it.

THE TRIBUNE counsels its friends to take particular notice of the gradual unfolding of the ciphers used by Mr. Tilden and his Democratic supporters in their attempt to obtain the Presidency by bribery in 1876. For weeks we have, in vain, challenged Mr. Tilden, Mr. Marble, Mr. Weed and others to come forward and produce the key of their secret dispatches. They do not dare. For a long time we have, in vain, demanded that Mr. Potter and his committee should investigate these proofs of fraud. They refuse, because they desire to conceal proof of crime by Democrats. We have commenced the exposition of the meaning of the secret dispatches, and not a single responsible Democrat dares to deny either the authenticity of the dispatches or the correctness of the translations. If anybody has the hardihood, we shall give him plenty of reason for denying with all his might before long. To our friends we take occasion now to say that THE TRIBUNE has possession of hundreds of secret dispatches which passed between Mr. Tilden's assistants in New-York, and his confidential agents in Florida and South Carolina; that it has absolute certainty of the authenticity of those dispatches; that it has the secret keys by which they are deciphered, and will be able step by step to demonstrate the correctness of its translations. We intend to give the participants in these transactions a vast deal more information than they desire about "the "Great Fraud."

THE CIPHERING COPARCENERS.

Before we show what Mr. Tilden's agents did in Florida, it is proper to show who they were, and to unfold the meaning of the cipber words used in dispatches between them and No. 15 Gramercy Park. "Moses" we know. and "Max," but who was "Fox "? He left Louisiana, it seems, about the middle of November. It happens that C. W. Woolley, of Cincinnati, also left New-Orleans for Tallahassee at that time. "Fox" telegraphed to Havemeyer, "Am en route to Tallahassee; 'reach there to-morrow afternoon," and Woolley reached there on the 20th. In the dispatch of the 21st, translated yesterday, "Moses" records that "Fox " "arrived yesterday, regretting leaving Louisiana." In order to identify Mr. "Fox," the following need examination:

Nov. 30, '76. H. HAVEMEYER, No. 15 West 17th-st., N. Y. Fetch Daniel to that see wire Charles private Mose Captain contracts abstain the children. This Jane from [Translation.]

Nov. 30, '76. H. HAVEMETER, No. 15 West 17th-st., N. Y. Wire Foses to see that the children of Israel abstair from fetch contracts. This is private. Jane Daniel

State which are really Republican, and are even when translated, and it was not to Mr. with some seriousness, and it so happened that of many Democrats, and stand a good chance C. W. WOOLLEY, Tallahassee, Fla. :

> Thereupon "Fox" replied explaining, as follows: HENRY HAVEMEYER, No. 15 West 17th st., N. Y.: Making Jane said you to I. William enemy privately Daniel propositions Moses last night to Captain from

Don't understand, Explain.

Dec. 1, '76. HENRY HAVEMEYER, No. 15 West 17th st., N. Y .: I privately said to you last night to stop Moses from naking propositions to the enemy. Captain Jane Daniel William.

[Translation.]

Mr. Marble will probably read THE TRIBUNE "just once" to-day, and will be kind enough to explain whether the virtuously indignant Mr. Woolley referred to the proposition which Mr. McLin asserts that Mr. Marble made to him, or to some other proposition. This, at least, is clear, that Mr. Marble's associates in Florida, as early as December 1, 1876, understood that he was making propositions to the enemy, and begged headquarters to stop that child of Israel, or leader of the children of Israel. He did not stop, it is unnecessary to say-nor is further evidence needed that the name by which "Fox " receives his letters and telegrams is C. W. Woolley. It is a name well known in Democratic annals, and in the records of the House of Representatives. Mr. Woolley is almost a national character-almost as much of a Democratic institution as John F. Coyle, and almost as great an honor to the Paris of America as the bounding Banning. Mr. Woolley is a gentleman who means business and he understood Gramercy Park, and when ber elections. If any one supposes that "Fox" was merely shocked because an attempt had been made to bribe somebody, the following may enlighten him:

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 22, 6. Colonel Pelton, No. 15 Gramercy Park: Or in let Moses for Fox either immediately do say contingencies asks here answer got you forees together be [No sig.] not why me read Louislana.

[Translation.] TALLAHASSIE, Fig., Nov. 22, 6. Colonel PELYON, No. 15 Gramercy Park;

Fox asks me to say, Let forces be got together immediately in readdness) for contingencies either here or Louistana. Why do you not answer ! What sort of "forces" d.d Mr. "Fox !

want to use? Or was he not intrusted with many "forces" because he was thought a leaky vessel? The latter seems to have been the judgment of Mr. " Moses ": TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 27, 6.

Colonel PELTON, No. 15 Gramerey Park:

You to by then telegraph you advise neglecting perso here I are that and contest to causing result and divided trust one imperiling answer find Do will one authority in trust way I to least nobody him and him ossibly transfer calendar at two week to best for stand my Paris Rome copies here now about be returns always tifled should Giasgow recollected Fox, some nacles Havana on upon claim ditto detectives Syracuse needless and indiscreet to impediment begun Russia as man Decline in and with Louislana so seedons nobedy all trusted nulsance I by aforesaid concurs a commit Smit [No sig.] (Translation.)

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 27, 6. Colonel Pelton, No. 15 Gramercy Park:

You are imperiling result here by easing divided ounsels and neglecting to moswer telegrams. I advise that you find one person to trust and then trust him for at least one calendar week, possibly two. I will stand in pobody's way, and do my best to transfer to him authoray. About Glasgow (100) Syracuse (majority) on certified copies; Havans (Republicans) claim same upon returns. Rome needless now, should be recalled Paris and detective always useless, ditto Fex here as (in) Lou isiana a tuisance and impediment, trusted by nobody, I decline to commit Russia (Tilden) with man so indiscreet. Smith concurs in all aforesaid. Sessions begun-

There is something refreshing in the definiteness of Mr. "Moses's" opinions; and his suggestion that the Democrats were embarrassed because Gramercy Park could not "find "one person to trust, and then trust him for "at least one calendar week, possibly two," No. 15 Gramercy Park, as is shown by one

Nov. 29, '76. HENRY HAVEMEYER, 15 West 17th at., N. Y.:

June here Lieutenaut matters Daniel Captain despe rate Tiomas Jane Charles. That matters were desperate for Marble, Coyle, Woolley & Company, this dispatch was not needed to tell, but Mr. "Fox" thinks he has a way out of the difficulty, and tele-

TALLAHASSEE, Pla., Dec. 1, '76. HENRY HAVEMEYER, 15 West 17th-st., N. Y.: Sixteen Fetch may make thirteen, forty of half of a twelve cleven ten. Can you say two in nine immedi-

ately if twenty 1 Perhaps it is fair to give Mr. "Fox" a day or two in which to explain this pecuniary inquiry. Answer thereto was apparently delayed, and he then sent the following:

HENRY HAVEMETER, 15 West 17/h-st., N. Y. More in select have have whom some you in confidence one winning evidently than. Fox. [Translation.]

HENRY HAVEMEYER: Select some one in whom you have more confidence than you evidently have in winning.

Upon the meaning of the untranslated word "winning." possibly the following may cast C. W. WOOLLEY, Talla., Fla.: NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, '76. some light:

Perfect you what power we could and answer you cannot belief declined all telegraphed do do all application no in and stay private has you have needless other

[Translation.] NEW-YORK, Dec. 3. C. W. WOOLLEY, Talla., Fla.:

All here have perfect belief in you. We cannot prevent needless --- no other has power and all application declined. Stay and do what you telegraphed you could do. Private answer. TALLA., Fla., 4.

HENRY HAVEMEYER, 15 West 17th-st., N. Y.

Half twelve may less thirty eleven winning ten additional sevon for give lieutenant sixteen Russia.

[Translation.]

Fox.

TALLA., Fla., 4 Dec. HENRY HAVEMETER: May winning give twelve, eleven ten less half for

Russia, additional sixteen tairty seven [Lieutenant ? Undoubtedly Mr. Woolley will rush to the front and state what these financial propositions meant. While giving him a chance to explain, a day or two can be profitably spent

COLORADO ON "FRAUD."

in another preliminary inquiry.

The new State of Colorado takes a special interest in the subject of fraud in elections. The Democrats of the State, being highly indignant at the acts by which their party claimed to have been wronged in the last Presidential election, made the Great Fraud Democratic authorities, a leading feature

their facilities for an intelligent examination of the question were greatly increased by the timely action of the Democratic House of Representatives. Mr. Belford, a Republican, had been elected to Congress by the people of the State at the October election; his Democratic rival opened polls again in November, held a one-sided election, and claimed the seat. The Democratic House gave it to him, although his election was not legal, and he was voted for by a minority of the electors. But this action of the House caused Colorado voters, as we were saying, to take quite an interest in the subject of "fraud," bringing it the struggle with philosophic serenity. home to their doors, as it were, and supplying them with an excellent assortment of statistics. So they turned it over in their minds, and with this result: That the man who was

elected to Congress and had his seat stolen from under him by the Democratic House, is reclected by more than double any of his former majorities, over the man to whom the stolen seat was given; that the platform which alleged "fraud" in the Presidential count was defeated by 2,000 majority, and perhaps more; and that the Legislature is two-thirds Republican.-Did anybody make a remark about "fraud"?

THE DEMOCRATIC DILEMMA IN CON-NECTICUT.

The Connecticut Democracy are having a hard time of it. A majority of them are either Greenbackers in principle or so frightened by the demonstration of Greenback strength as to be willing to make almost any concession to that element to keep them every time. Gramercy Park understood him, in the party and save their votes for the regular candidates; but the hardhe was called to the front, the movement was money minority is made up of the old as momentous in its way as when Barnum and trusted leaders of the party, whom went West to buy mules, on the eve of the Octo- it will not do to offend by going clean over to the Greenback position. The result is that the party is wrenching itself all to pieces in the effort to maintain its harmony and hold its voters together. The Democratic State Convention, as is well-known, was captured by the Greenback faction. So soon as this fact became known on the morning of the Convention, Senator Eaton, was on the ground as a delegate, primed with a hard-money speech, ran off with his few followers, leaving the Convention to its own devices; and Senator Barnum, who has all his eggs in this one basket in the pending election, did not dare stay and participate in the proceedings, as he had intended. Their withdrawal so alarmed the soft money men that they did not dare take full advantage of their own success, but contented themselves with the nomination of a "half Greenbacker" for Lieutenant-Governor, and the adoption of a shuffling platform which, without reconciling the hardmoney men, failed utterly to win the outand-out Greenbackers, or draw off any of them from the support of their own ticket already in the field. The platform weakened the ticket and the ticket weakened the platform. There is enough soft money in the platform to cool whatever ardor the hardmoney men might have in support of Governor Hubbard, and not by any means enough to satisfy the demands of the Greenbackers. In their Congressional nominations they

have been no more fortunate. In the First District they renominated Landers, who voted on both sides of the currency question, and made a loud bid for Greenback support in the adoption of a platform wherein the currency question was only referred to in the very careful statement that they favored "such wise financial legislation as "will restore prosperity to our people." This Convention was in Senator Estou's own district, held in his own city, and under the very eyes of that vigilant champion of honest money. The best thing that can be said of the platform is that it fits the candidate But neither platform nor candidate satisfies honest hard-money Democrats. That it may have a grain of truth in it. But Mr. failed also to win the Greenback vote, "Fox" did not appear to be "a nuisance" to for which it was a bid, was shown the action of the Greenback Congressional dispatch already published, of the 28th of Convention, which met on the following day November, from Manton Marble to Colonel and nominated an independent candidate, Pelton, saying: "Fox impedes daily. It's no Mr. Landers, the Democratic nominee, re-"relief that you assume responsibility for ceiving only four out of thirty-seven votes. "difficulties he makes." On the next day Fox The record of Mr. Landers repels hard-money votes without any compensating gain from the Greenbackers, and the dodge attempted by the resolutions is so ridiculously absurd that sensible Democrats cannot help being indignant at such an insult to their intelligence. A good Republican nomination will earry the district. In the Hd District the Democrats have avoided a split with the Greenbackers by going over to them bodily. In this they only followed their candidate, Mr. Phelps, who, during his two terms of service, has favored every measure of inflation and opposed every step toward resumption. The Greenback men claim bim as their own special property; and it was only because of their openly proclaimed purpose to nominate him that the Democrats, contrary to precedent and to the wishes of their ablest leaders, gave him a renomination. The district is Democratic by a large majority, and the Greenback element in the party is much stronger than in any other part of the State; but there is a prevailing belief that if a hard-money Democrat like ex-Governor English could be persuaded to accept an independent nomination, Phelps

could be defeated. In the IIId District, where the present able and faithful Republican representative, Colonel John T. Wait, is sure of reelection by a handsome majority, our Democratic friends did, if possible, a more ridiculous thing than in either of the others. The Greenbackers of that district having nominated Mr. Charles H. Carter and placed him on one of their unique soft-money platforms, the Democrats met in convention the following day and with amusing seriousness, as though unconscious of doing anything absurd, nominated the same candidate, with a series of resolutions so plainly in opposition to the other set as to pass for a hard-money platform. At last accounts Mr. Carter was wrenching himself over his letters of acceptance and the public was awaiting with some curiosity the result of his labors. As Colonel Wait has a sure thing in any event, it would seem discreet in Mr. Carter to save himself trouble by not writing at all and allowing silence to be construed as consent. In the IVth District the Greenbackers are first in the feld with a platform of no uncertain sound upon their peculiar doctrines, and Mr. James S. Taylor, of Danbury, a Democratic lawver of considerable prominence, as their candidate. The Greenback element in this district is so strong that the Democrats dare not nominate Edward W. Seymour, their ablest man and a pronounced advocate of hard money and honest currency, but will probably put forward Mr. Francis A. Marden, a soft-money man, who, after of 1876, as it is usually termed by the flight of Senator Eaton, was chosen to preside over the late State Convention. Such a nom-

of success.

Meantime, the Democratic organs are shouting to their followers that the great thing is to stand firm, and not bother about the currency question, which is of no importance whatever, and "only a piece of clap-trap " to bait the unwary with." And Senator Barnum, contemplating the muddle with painful solicitude, keeps a weather-eye on the Legislature and the main chance. His activity will begin with the nomination of State Senators and Representatives. If he secures a majority of these he can afford to look on the rest of

OLD TRUTHS.

Certain amiable critics refuse to be pleased

with that part of Mr. Conkling's speech which

related to the finances, because it contained

nothing new. The same objection lies against

the effective arguments of Grow and Blaine and Garfield and Schurz, and the recent convincing talk of President Hayes. It ought to occur to these dissenters, before their unhappiness becomes chronic, that the basement principles upon which every system of rational finance rests, were none of them bedded down yesterday nor the day before. They are about as old as human experience. They have been tried and established, and will remain the sure foundations, and the only sure foundations, upon which can be conducted successful schemes of production and barter, until civilization, as we know it, gives place to some reconstructed form of society of which we know nothing. We have already had a surfeit of novelties in the way of financial theories and financial arguments, and the whole question has been befogged and mystified by clouds of verbiage until the safest antidote to the ruling heresies is the simplest statement of elementary truth. All these new theories which are capable of any formulation, or which can be reduced to intelligible terms, need only to be translated into plain language to stand as their own refutation. How long would one be compelled to listen to the campaign oratory of some select statesman who wants to set the country ballooning again on fictitious credit before he heard it asserted, in that there is no such thing effect. as a national sense of honor or of justice; that a government has a right to repudiate its obligations because it has the power to do so, and because it is uncomfortable to meet them; that the worst way to get rid of a debt is to pay it; that one promise can be kept by making another; that a mortgage can be paid off with a note; that Congress can repeal the laws of the universe by a joint resolution; that government can create omething out of nothing; that a fluctuating standard is better than a stable measure of value; that an evidence of debt is wealth; that it is the interest of the laboring man to be paid for his work in a currency of most uncertain purchasing power; that there is a class of men who have rights, but no duties; that knavery is the best policy!

It certainly is not new argument which is needed to oppose to statements like these, which, under various disguises, are woven together in a tangle of rhetoric and passion to catch the unwary. The first necessity is to get down out of the clouds, and the next is to take firm stand on first principles. It is not an attractive task to keep repeating the very elements of moral and financial science, and people who have a familiar mastery of these subjects are very apt to imagine that nobody needs rudimentary instruction. The rapid spread of the Greenback craze proves that this is a fatal error. And those orators and editors are doing the State best service who insist most strengously and most persistently on those foundation traths which the accomplished critics consider stale and unprofitable, and for which they would substitute discussions about something "new." Nor should it be quite forgoiten that the proper enforcement and application of elementary principles is always worthy of the best efforts of the best minds.

A CROSS-TOWN TRAP.

The necessity for cross-town surface railways is au immediate result of the opening of the rapid transit roads. The scheme for the extension of the Forty-second Street Railroad from Tenth-ave. to the East River would be unobjectionable, if, in accordance with the law of the State, the acquiescence of two-thirds of the property-owners had been obtained and the trauchise had been put up at auc tion and sold to the highest bidder, as was done in the case of the Twenty-third Street and other roads. The privilege of operating the proposed line is worth \$250,000 at least, and the only compensation which the projectors offer to the city is a beggarly provision by which three per cent of the earnings shall be returned to the treasury; and this clause can be repeated at any time by the Board of Aldermen. Under the circumstances Mayor Ely acted wisely in veto-ing the bill which had been sanctioned by the Common Council, and his action should be promptly sustained. Chapter 140, Laws of 1850, provides that-

provides that—

The Common Councils of the several cities of this state shall not hereafter permit to be constructed in either of the streets or ayenues of said cities, a railroad, without the consent thereto of a majority in interest of the owners of property upon the streets in which said railroad is to be constructed being first had and obtained. For the purpose of determining what constitutes said majority in interest, reference shall be had to the assessed value of the whole located upon such atreet

As this law is so explicit, the petitioning corporation should be compelled to file satisfactory evidence that the acquiescence of the property-owners has been secured in this instance. The Aldermen cite as an excuse for ignoring the requirements of the law, a tricky little clause in a bill smuggled through in 1876. The ostensible purpose of the bill was to facilitate the construction of railroads be tween counties. The tricky clause ingeniously gives to Common Councils and village trustees similar power within their limits. Everybody knews that the Legislature in passing this tlaw never dreamed that it was throwing the streets of New-York again at the mercy of its Aldermen. We got through with that system a good while ago, and the people are not likely to consent that the Board of Aldermen shall now again assume a power which would give them the opportunity any day to locate street railroad up Fifth-ave. or down Broadway. Points enough were strained in forcing through the rapid transit roads to meet an imperative public necessity. The people are now in ne mood to have the points strained even more for the sake of helping along cross-town surface roads for which the real need is far less impressing.

The indigenous Democrats of Hudson County. New-Jersey, are thoroughly incensed at the energetic way in which they have been sat down on and flattened out, by imported citizens. Mr. Patrick Laverty for Congress, Johnny Mullins for Sheriff that too with Con. Donovan and John McAnerny as his only live competitors), two out of three Coroners gentlemen from Limerick, Mike Kilcauley, Terry McSome body, and so on, as threatened candidates for Assembly, altogether make up a combination too exclusively French to call forth a united and rapturous support. The Jersey Democrats are not knownothings. On the contrary what they complain of, is, that the French element is practically knowthing in the rigor with which it enforces race Fox. people of Colorado were led to consider to the whole subject of cheating in elections opposition would doubtless receive the support. German Democrats can see just why the ruling race of the whole subject of cheating in elections opposition would doubtless receive the support.

should draw a political dead-line through the camp, and then decree that anyone who crosses it to reach after an office shall be shot in his tracks unless he can prove by an unmistakable brogue that he was born in a green little island over the sea. Fortunately there is no law to prevent hard-money Democrats from helping to send Mr. Brigham to Congress, or to prohibit Democratic clubs from following the example already set by two or three of these organizations which have determined to support Colonel Tofley for Sheriff. The elections of these gentlemen under the circumstances could hardly be classed among Republican victories, but it would teach the framers of the anthropoid ticket a lesson which would not be hable to drop out of their memories in a hurry.

If theatrical managers do not by-and-by learn that they get their money's worth in the advertisements they pay for, and that this business trausaction gives them no claim upon the editorial columns, it will not be for lack of sharp lessons. It is Booth's Theatre, now, which undertakes to extort favorable criticism from The Evening Post by discontinuing its advertisement, on the alleged ground that the criticisms are injurious. The Post very properly tells the managers that they will get just the same criticism again whenever they seem to deserve it, whether they stop their advertisements or not. The Post must be mistaken, however, we think, in attributing the piece of donkeyism which it describes to that experienced and sensible manager, Mr. Harry Palmer. It is much more like the clumsy handiwork of the person who desires to be known as "Commodora Tooker.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Virginia repudiation is coming home to roost; and

Colorado saw an unmistakable case of fraud Tueslay, and she gave it a square blow between the eyes. Mr. Marble should send out a dove from the ark to see if that shower of cipher dispatches isn't most

Antiquarians should make baste to collect chips from those desks frescoed with Beebe's bootheels. The; will be scarce after the 4th of next March.

There has been evident diminution of Democratic rowing during the past ten days. On the contrary the tone of the Republicans has sensibly braced up. Butler is being worried by the numerous promises he gave to his fellowers. Like flat money, they were intended to circulate and not to be redeemed.

After the rebuke Colorado has given Patterson ne will need to have a ton or two of brass worked nto his cheek if he continues to hold that seat in Congress.

Can it be that Mr. Smith Weed has not yet seen those cipher dispatches? He could at least rise to a question of privilege, and demand to know how THE TRIBUNE got them.

If imitation is the highest flattery, then the Saraoga platform has received an enviable complimeat. The Republican Convention in the new county of Lackawanna, Penn., expressed their approbation of it by adopting it entire. Has Senator Stanley Matthews joined the Grant

olumn? It would seem so. In a speech delivered in Zanesville, Ohio, Monday. The Cincinnati Commercial reports him as saying "that the question of the abolition of the National banks would not prop-erly come up until 1883, and then Grant would be President."

Is there no friend of Mr. Manton Marble who can take to him a copy of THE TRIBUNE, drive him into corner, and insist upon his reading it ? There are diseases in which the patient's friends compel him to take medicine, no matter how much he dislikes it; and if poor Mr. Marble is not careful, the gruel he will have to take some of these days will be terrible.

" If those dispatches had been traced home to me, should deem it a disgrace from which I would never recover." This is the opinion of the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, in regard to the telegraphic connections of Gramercy Park with Gobble. It would be interesting now to know what Mr. Hewitt thinks of the dispatches which passed between Gramercy Park and Mobble.

Senator Blaine had a brilliant reception in Burington, Iowa, Tuesday evening. His speech was a clear and convincing exposition of the financial question. The Iowa Republicans are not at all frightened by the marriage between the Democrats and the Greenbackers. They propose to make a general assault upon the enemy's lines from now until election day. until election day.

It is laughable to watch the palpitation of the Democrats over the spread of Greenbackism in Democratic States and Congressional districts. While its efforts were confined to Republican States it was as "amoosin" as Artemus Ward's kangaroo. But the scene is changed now, and the laugh is on the other side. Democratic editors are in as pitiful a condition as Mr. Toots was when he exclaimed: "I can't get through my meals. I have no pleasure in my tailor. I often cry when I am alone."

The Louisville Courier-Journal has been printing come plain statements about the Democratic canvass in Indiana, and offering a little candid advice to that party. This disinterested serving up of 'cold facts" has not been met in a very charitable spirit by the Hoosier Democrats, and Mr. Watterson is told pretty bluntly to mind his own business. The upshot of the matter appears to be that the Democrats went into the canvass underestimating the strength of the Republicans, and now finding that they have bungled the campaign badly, they naturally hate to have their bad management ventilated. There never was much love lost, however, between the Louisville and Indianapolis journalists.

The complexion of Illinois politics is murky. Both of the old parties are working for the control of the Legislature, which elects a United States Senator in place of Senator Ogiesby. The members of the last Legislature whose terms have expired have been generally discarded and new men nominated. In most of the districts there are three, and in some cases four candidates, the Prohibition party putting up the fourth man. The Democrats have no hope of carrying a majority of the legislative districts, but expect by combining with the Green backers to control the body. In the Congressional districts the Republicans hope to make gains. The districts the Kepublicans hope to make gains. The Democratic nominations in the three Chicago districts are confessedly weak, and efforts are being made to push some of the nominees off the ticket. Senator Oglesby and ex-Senator Logan are speaking nearly every night, and express strong hopes of the success of the Republican party.

Mr. Walter A. Wood, who has received the Repul lican nomination for Congress in the Troy District. is a successful manufacturer employing about 1,200 men in his mowing machine works at Hoosiek Falis. He has good business and financial talent, and will make a useful member of Congress. Martin I. Townsend, who now represents the district, would have had no competitor for the place had he not declined a nomination some months ago. The subsequent withdrawal of his declination could not quent withdrawal of his declination could not change the purpose of the Republicans, who had already fixed upon Mr. Wood as their candidate. The district is strongly Republican, and Mr. Wood will undoubtedly be elected. It is rumored that the Greenbackers propose to nominate Mr. Townsend, out as he cordially indorses the selection of Mr. Wood, the prospect of causing a split in the Republican ranks is not very bright.

Butler is in trouble with his usually loyal Greenoackers in Massachusetts, at least with a portion of them. The propensity of the man to bargain, sell and convey is indomitable. The Greenback Congress Convention for the ViIth District met on Tuesday in Lowell, and a certain delegate named Byron made disclosures to that convention which were very exciting. The great little Tarbox wanted the nomination, but as he had a hard money reputation, whatever may be his opinions now, he didn't seem to be just the man for the Greenbackers to nomi-Byron told the convention that Butler had sent to him, and proposed that he should take the nomination for two or three weeks and then withdraw in favor of Tarbox ! But the indignant Byron was no such person. So the same game was carried on by nominating John A. G. Richardson, Mayor of Lowell. Then Mr. Byron got upon his legs and Lowell. Then Mr. Byron got upon his legs and made an exciting and excited speech, in which he told the story of the attempt upon his virtue in General Butler's office, and how the plot had been fixed of selling out the district to Tarbox. He also expressed his firm determination vigorously to stamp the district against Richardson or Tarbox or any other man. The consequence was that filchardson got only 22 votes against 20, on a motion to declare him the candidate. The convention will meet again, when warm work may be expected. Richardson,